

## A Redescription of *Callithrinca* MEYRICK (Lepidoptera, Yponomeutidae), with a New Species from Thailand<sup>1,2)</sup>

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The genus *Callithrinca* includes only two species, belonging to the tropical region, *viz.*, *C. evocatella* (WALKER) from Borneo and *C. niphopyrrha* MEYRICK from Fiji. In the present paper, a new species is added to the genus. It is described from a male specimen taken by me during the expedition to collect lepidopterous insects in Thailand in 1981. I take this opportunity of redescribing the genus *Callithrinca*.

I wish to express my thanks to Professor H. KUROKO, the leader of the expedition, for his active interest. I am also indebted to Dr T. WONGSIRI, Mr M. RUMAKOM and Dr A. LEVVANICH, of the Thai Department of Agriculture, for their generous help during my stay in Thailand.

### *Callithrinca* MEYRICK

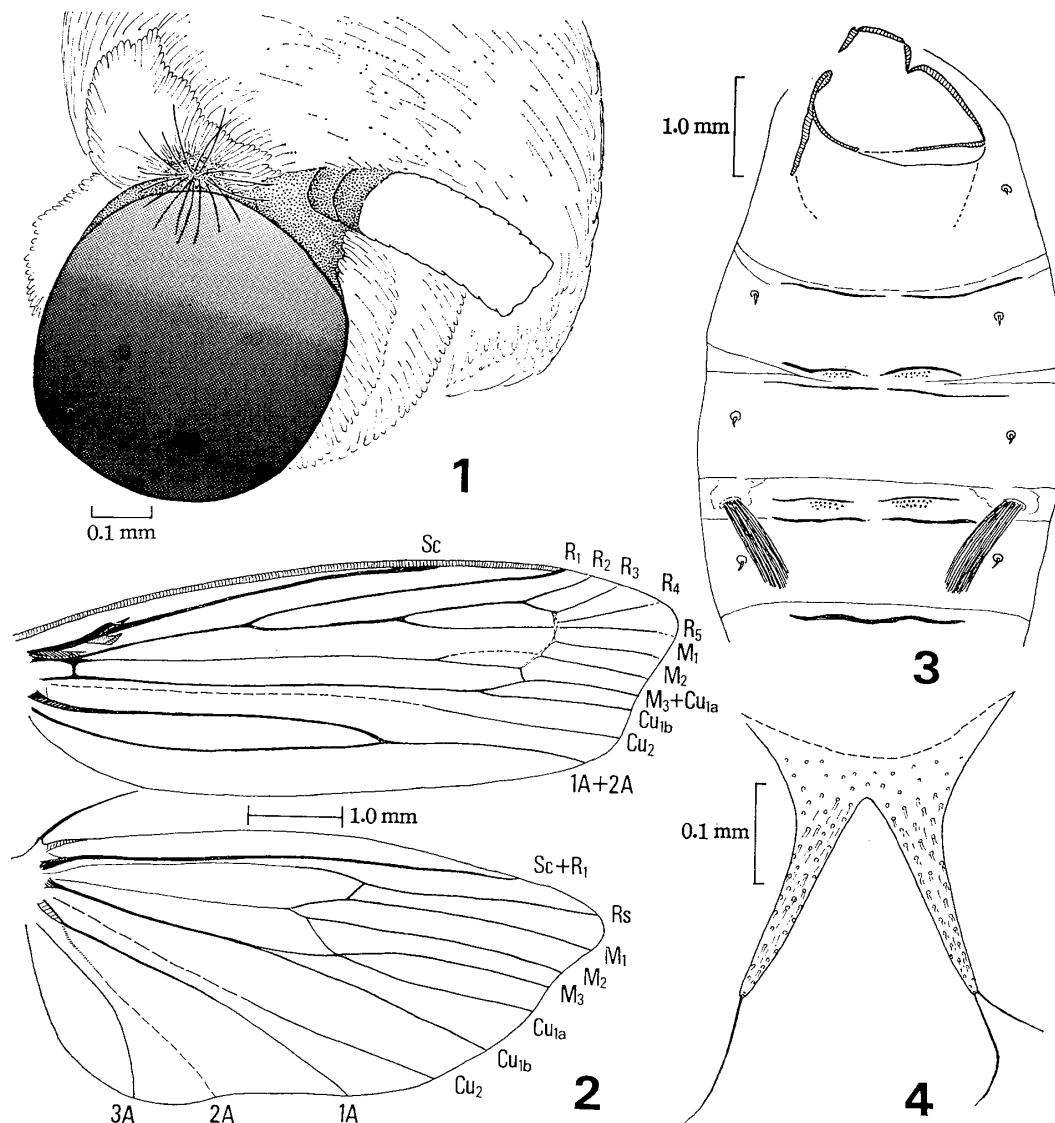
*Callithrinca* MEYRICK, 1913, Exot. Microlep. 1: 140.—FLETCHER, 1929, Mem. Dept. Agr. Indid. Ent. Ser. 11: 38.—CLARKE, 1965, Cat. Type Spec. Microlep. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) descr. E. MEYRICK 5: 299. Type-species: *Psecadia evocatella* WALKER, 1863. Original designation and monobasic.

On the basis of the male holotype of *C. angoonae* n. sp. from Thailand, a redescription of the genus may be given as follows:

Head (Fig. 1) smooth, with very small chaetosema, and without ocellus; tongue developed. Antenna very long, scarcely shorter than forewing, in male shortly ciliated; scape moderate, without pecten. Labial palpus moderate in size, curved, ascending and thickened with appressed scales; terminal segment much shorter than middle, pointed at apex. Maxillary palpus (which I have not examined in denuded condition) probably 3-segmented, though minute. Hind tibia smooth. Forewing (Fig. 2) rather broad, cell long, reaching 4/5, 11-veined, Sc long, reaching 3/5 of costa,  $R_1$  from well before middle,  $R_5$  to termen,  $M_3$  and  $Cu_{1a}$  coincident,  $Cu_{1b}$  separate from or stalked with  $M_3 + Cu_{1a}$ ,  $1A + 2A$  with a large basal fork, extending about 3/5 of distance to wing-margin, accessory cell well defined, lower parting-vein preserved, branched, the upper branch being vestigially preserved, pterostigma absent. Hindwing over 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1/2, 8-veined,  $Rs$  and  $M_1$  separate, transverse vein strongly inwardly-oblique from  $M_1$  to  $M_2$ , and outwardly-oblique from  $M_2$  and  $M_3$ ,  $M_3$  and  $Cu_{1a}$  short-stalked,  $Cu_{1b}$  from well before angle,  $2A$  vestigially preserved,  $M$  weakly preserved in cell. Abdominal tergite without spines; male with a lateral pair of short coremata-like hair pencils on intersegmental membrane between 4th and 5th segment

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<sup>2)</sup> This study was supported by the Grant-in-aid for Overseas Scientific Research (No. 56041051) from the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Japan.



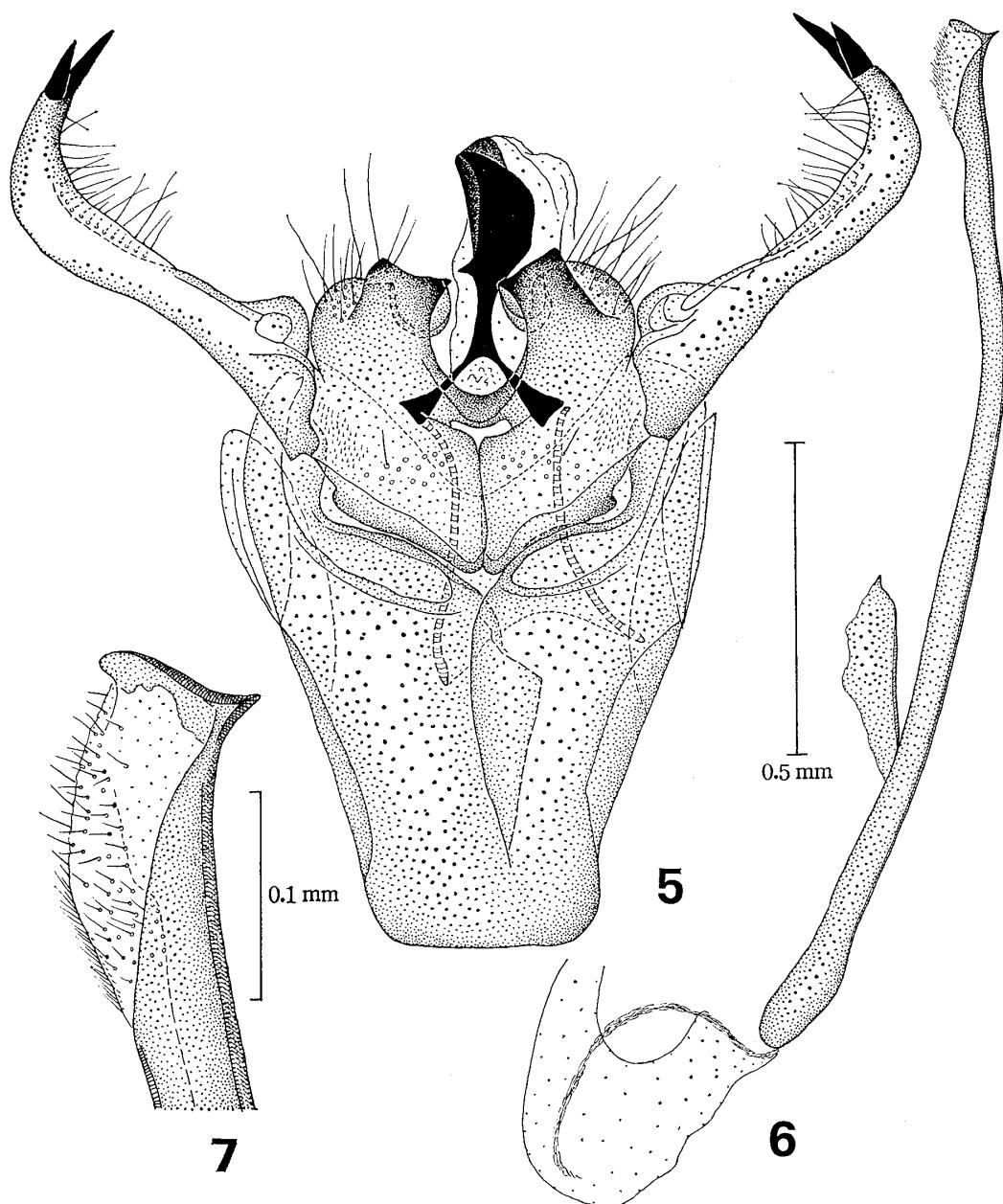
Figs. 1-4. *Callithrinca angoonae* s. sp., ♂, holotype: (1) head, lateral part, showing chaetosema; (2) wings; (3) abdomen, 1st-5th segments, dorsal side, showing a pair of hair pencils; (4) a caudal process of 8th abdominal tergite.

(Fig. 3), and with a small cercus-like process on caudal end of 8th tergite (Fig. 4). (I have not been able to examine the female abdomen.)

Male genitalia (Figs. 5-7): Hitherto unknown. Uncus and socius absent. Gnathos fused with tuba analis, forming a well-sclerotized subscaphium. Tegumen small, membranous, with a pair of weakly sclerotized edges laterally. Valva well developed, segmented, both the valvae being widely fused proximally with each other; basal part (sacculus) enlarged, strongly produced dorsodistally into a quadrate process; distal part forming a long, curved arm, ending in two strong thorns. Vinculum broad, with a large saccus. Aedeagus very long and slender; vesica (Fig. 7) set with many microscopic spines. Coremata indistinct.

Female genitalia: Illustrated by CLARKE (*loc. cit.*).

Remarks: Although the genus *Callithrinca* has been placed in the Yponomeu-



Figs. 5-7. *Callithrinca angoonae* n. sp., ♂, holotype: (5) genitalia; (6) aedeagus; (7) apex of aedeagus.

tidae, it appears to stand quite isolated, and I am unable to see that it bears near relationship to any genus known to me. In the two palpi and the wing venation it resembles some *Plutelline* genera of the Yponomeutidae, but the male genitalia show quite extraordinary characters and the head possesses the chaetosema, which is exceptional of the family.

All the species included in the genus are very similar to one another in having the following characters common to them: the head and thorax predominantly white, and the forewing snow-white, with three distinct dorsal spots. I give a tabulation to assist to specific identification.

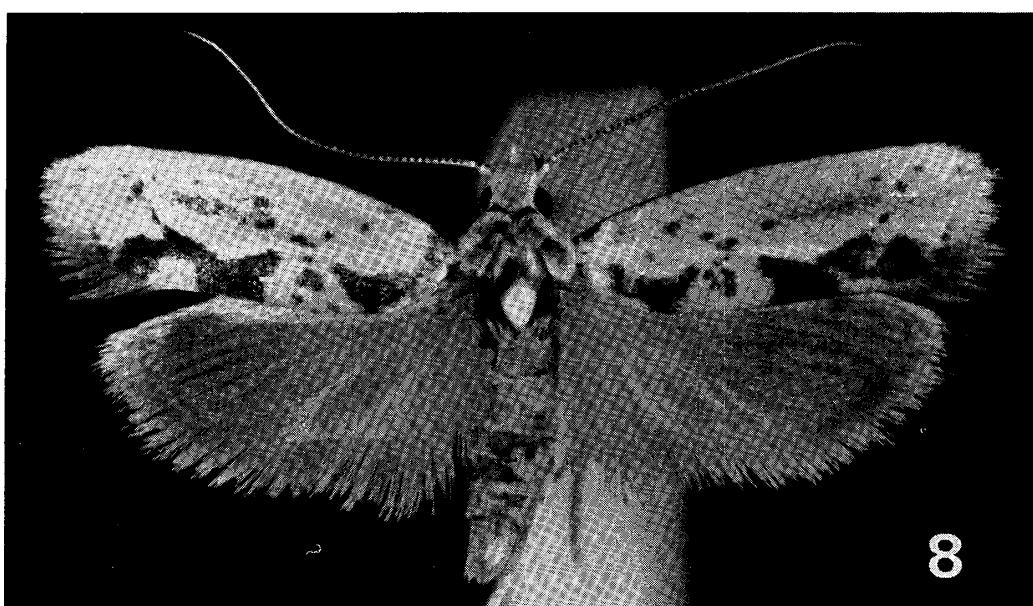
Key to Species of *Callithrinca*

1. Forewing with  $M_3 + Cu_{1a}$  stalked with  $Cu_{1b}$ ; three dorsal spots trapezoidal ..... *niphopyrrha* MEYRICK (Fiji)
- Forewing with  $M_3 + Cu_{1a}$  separate from  $Cu_{1b}$ ; three dorsal spots not trapezoidal ..... 2
2. Forewing with three brassy-golden-brown dorsal spots, which are much smaller than those of *evocatella* ..... *angoonae* n. sp. (Thailand)
- Forewing with three blackish-brown dorsal spots, which are much larger than those of *angoonae* ..... *evocatella* (WALKER) (Borneo)

*Callithrinca angoonae* n. sp.

(Figs. 1-8)

♂. 17 mm. Head white; fore part (between antennae) slightly infuscated on each side; crown tinged with pale brownish ochre. Antenna brownish, the basal half with each segment broadly marked with white above; scape largely suffused with white. Palpus white, largely suffused with brown on apical half of middle segment and on basal half of terminal. Thorax snow-white, more or less suffused with pale brassy grey in anterior half; both patagium and tegula largely suffused with pale brassy grey in inner half. Legs white; fore leg infuscated except in coxa; hind tarsi faintly greyish-tinged. Abdomen pale ochreous-grey; anal tuft whitish, somewhat tinged with ochre. Forewing with termen weakly concave;  $Cu_{1a}$  and  $Cu_{1b}$  separate; snow-white; extreme costal edge blackish-brown on basal 3/7; costa with a small blackish-brown spot at base; other markings brassy-golden-brown; three dorsal spots at 1/4, 2/3 and tornus; the 1st projecting outward-obliquely; the 2nd trapezoidal, with upper angles emitting an inwardly- and an outwardly-oblique elongate-triangular fleck, the inward one not reaching fold and the outward one extending beyond fold; the 3rd

Fig. 8. *Callithrinca angoonae* n. sp., ♂, holotype.

connected with 2nd by a short band; four or five dots in space between 1st and 2nd dorsal spots; costal half with irregularly scattered dots; cilia nearly white, on tornus grey. Hindwing grey, becoming brownish apically; cilia brownish-grey, mixed with white around apex, on costa white.

Male genitalia: as in Figs. 5-7. As described for the genus. Subscaphium with a distinct tooth at middle. Aedeagus weakly curved, with a small thorn at apex.

♀. Unknown.

Holotype ♂, Thailand, Chantaburi, Kitchagood, 13. VIII. 1981 (H. KUROKO, S. MORIUTI, Y. ARITA & Y. YOSHIYASU), in the collection of Entomological Laboratory, University of Osaka Prefecture.

*Distribution:* Thailand.

*Host-plant:* Unknown.

*Remarks:* This species differs from its allies (*evocatella* and *niphopyrrha*) in the characters given in the foregoing key.

I have pleasure in naming this pretty species after the Thai lepidopterist, Dr (Ms) Angoon LEWVANICH.

## 摘要

*Callithrinca* 属の再記載とタイ国産のその 1 新種 (森内 茂)

タイ国産スガの 1 新種 *Callithrinca angoonae* MORIUTI を記載し, この機会に *Callithrinca* 属を再記載した。*Callithrinca* 属はこれまでフィジー, ボルネオからそれぞれ 1 種が知られるのみであった。